

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XI.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1827.

No. 52.

CONDITIONS.

The "ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, if paid in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published *THREE TIMES* for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after *Twenty Five Cents*.—Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

Auction Bargains!

GEORGE ARNOLD HAS just returned from the City, with a most *Splendid Assortment* of *SEASONABLE*

GOODS,

a large portion of which have been purchased at Auction in Philadelphia and Baltimore, entirely for CASH, and will be sold at Auction prices for the same or Produce only. His Stock now consists, in part, of

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Bang up Cords, Velvets, Toilets, and other Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Scotch and Tartan Plaids, Circassian do. and Stripes, Ratinetts and Bombazetts, Coach Trimmings, Saddlery, Cutlery, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Stoneware, Fine Leghorn and Gimp Bonnets, And the best of

LIQUORS;

With almost every other article in his line of business. His Goods are all of the latest importations, will be warranted good, and sold at very moderate profits. The Public are invited to call and examine, when they may rest assured of having Goods offered them as cheap as they can possibly be had any where.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9. tf

N. B. Those indebted to the Subscriber, will confer a particular favor by discharging their accounts soon, as he is much in want of money. It is hoped that this request will not be passed over with inattention.

George Arnold.

Oct. 9. tf

Drawing of the 33d Class Union Canal Lottery.

51 25 21 5 23 9 33 43

21 25 33, A PRIZE OF \$200. Was obtained c. I. Dill's Office.

The 34th Class draws on the 14th of November next.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	\$10,000	is	\$10,000
1 do	2,500	is	2,500
1 do	1,800	is	1,800
1 do	1,160	is	1,160
2 do	1,000	is	2,000
3 do	600	is	1,800
5 do	400	is	2,000
10 do	300	is	3,000
10 do	200	is	2,000
50 do	100	is	5,000
51 do	70	is	3,570
51 do	60	is	3,060
51 do	50	is	2,550
51 do	40	is	2,040
102 do	20	is	2,040
1550 do	8	is	12,400
11475 do	4	is	45,500

13395 prizes, amounting to \$102 600 Tickets, 84; Halves, 52; Quarters, 51; Eighths, 51.

FOR SALE AT

I. DILL'S OFFICE,

in S. Baltimore street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern.

Gettysburg, Oct. 15. td

FOR SALE,

A 2 story Brick House & Lot,

ON York street, Gettysburg, between the PUBLIC OFFICE and the Bank. Also,

A PLANTATION.

Adjoining the Town of Oxford, Adams county, containing 240 ACRES, on which are Two good Houses, an elegant Brick Barn, and an Orchard. The whole in the order. A about 60 acres of the land are in good Timber—and a large quantity of the rate Meadows. The property will be shown by the subscriber to any person wishing to purchase. A good title will be given, free of all encumbrances.

JOHN HERSH, Sec'y.

Gettysburg, Aug. 14.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 3rd day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, (late the Estate of JACOB SAMPLE, deceased) bounded by lands of Andrew Topper, heirs of Daniel Spangler, John W. McAllister and others, containing

104 ACRES,

more or less—150 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; part of which is meadow, and the residue is covered by good and thriving Timber. On said premises there is a small Apple and Peach Orchard—with

a large stone Dwelling house, stone Spring house, a log Barn—also, a log

Tenant-house & Stable

thereon erected; a large Spring of good water rises close to the house; and Always creek runs through the said property.

Terms of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by

James Barr,

Adm'r de bonis non.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk.

Oct. 9. ts

Mr. Lange, Hanover, will insert the above till the sale, and charge this Office.

Orphans' Court

SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 3d day of November next,

A two-story Brick

House, & Lot,

with a one-story frame Kitchen, situate in the town of Oxford, on the Centre Square, with necessary Stabling, and a well of water in front of the house.—

ALSO,

20 Acres of Land,

more or less, situated in Berwick township, adjoining lands of Conn Shirky, Francis Felix and others—12 of which are cleared, and the residue well timbered. To be sold as the Estate of WM. McTAGERTT, Esq. deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on the first named premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

John Barnitz, Adm'r.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clk.

Oct. 16. ts

Notice is hereby Given,

TO THE CREDITORS OF

LEONARD LEAR,

LATE of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, that the Subscribers, have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the debts and proportions due the respective Creditors of said deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of the Mrs. Bigham's, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on Saturday the 3d November next; at which time the Creditors are requested to hand in their accounts.

William Thompson.

James M. Cosh.

Thomas Stephens.

Sept. 25. td

S. & W. D. RAMSEY.

Attorneys at Law.

OFFER their professional services to the Public. They can be consulted on professional business, at the Office of S. Ramsey, in the three-story building, one door south of Mr. Camp's Store.

Gettysburg, Sept. 11. tf

WM. N. IRVINE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

INTENDS practising in the several Courts of Adams County. His residence & Office are in the third house below the Indian King Inn, West York street.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT

THIS OFFICE, price 10 cents,

A Pamphlet, entitled

Drunkenness excludes from

Heaven,

A Discourse on 1st Corinthians, vi. 10—by D. McCONAUGHY, A. M. Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation, Gettysburg.

Oct. 9.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 12th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorised, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

Walter Smith, Sec'y.

Oct. 9. tc

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he will attend to the business of CONVEYANCING, at his office in South Baltimore street, next door to Bernhart Gilbert's Tavern, where Deeds, Mortgages, Releases, Bonds, &c. will be drawn with neatness and despatch.

Isaiah Dill.

Gettysburg, July 31. II

NOTICE.

THE Winter Session of the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, in Carlisle, will commence on Thursday the 1st November next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Daniel Sheffer, Sec'y.

Carlisle, Oct. 9.

Willet C. Ogilby,

Attorney at Law,

HAS opened an Office in the room lately occupied by M. Galligher, in Baltimore-street, two doors from the Diamond.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

Consumptions, Coughs, &c.

BUTLER'S

Vegetable Indian Specific,

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. In as much then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a goodly prospect of relief, (if taken in time) in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable Indian Specific.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the heat, fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may always be given with safety. It is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous & hysterical diseases. Each bottle of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages, and will be accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor in Ran Ina. It is offered for sale by

Samuel H. Buchler.

Druggist, Gettysburg.

Oct. 16.

ELECTION.

Bank of Gettysburg,

October 15th, 1827.

THE Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 19th November next. By order,

J. B. McPherson, Cashier.

Oct. 16. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

HENRY NELL,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Nell, Henry, Catharine Troup (widow), Mary, intermarried with Samuel Snyder, Christina, intermarried with Nicholas Bushey, Susanna, intermarried with John Ellicker, Lydia and Leah Nell, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause why that part of the Real Estate of the said deceased, which remains unaccepted at the valuation made thereof, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk.

Oct. 16. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN PARR;

deceased, to wit: on Catharine, John; The children of George, deceased, to wit, Mary, Elijah, Melinda, Elias, Parry, James and William Parr; The children of Jacob, deceased, to wit, Betsy, John, Jacob and William Parr; Conrad; and the children of Henry, deceased, to wit, Henry and Savilla Parr; or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of the said deceased, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk.

Oct. 16. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ANDREW BOWER,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob, John, Elizabeth, intermarried with George Pentz, whose shares have been transferred to Jacob Sholl, Japhet, whose share has been transferred to Abraham Roads, Susanna, intermarried with Isaac Thomas, whose share has been transferred to Jacob Sholl, and Benjamin Bower, or the Guardians of such as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause why that part of the Real Estate of the said deceased, which remains unaccepted at the valuation made thereof, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk.

Oct. 16. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JACOB HARBAUGH,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Harbaugh, John Harbaugh, George Harbaugh, Elias Harbaugh, Mary Schriener (formerly Harbaugh), Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret, intermarried with Henry Snyder, Henry Harbaugh, his children, and Elizabeth Kolb, Julian, intermarried with John Everard, Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret Harbaugh, Mary Ann Harbaugh, and Daniel Harbaugh, the children and heirs of Yost Harbaugh, one of the children of the said Jacob Harbaugh, deceased; and Daniel Hoover, Margaret Hoover, Rachel, intermarried with Peter Kellensberger, and Sophia Hoover, the children and heirs at law of Susanna, one of the children of the said Jacob Harbaugh, deceased; or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clk.

Oct. 16. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

HENRY SPANGLER,

deceased, to wit: on Henry, Abraham, Gabriel, John, Rudolph, Mary, intermarried with Abraham Stouffer, Elizabeth, Catharine, intermarried with George Boon, and Susanna Spangler, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of the said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk.

Oct. 16. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the coun-

ty of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.—On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

RICHARD KITCHEN,

late of Hamilton township, deceased, to wit: on Stephen Kitchen, Mary Kitchen, Margaret, intermarried with Isaac Patterson, Joseph Kitchen, John Kitchen, Richard Kitchen, Peter Kitchen, Esther, intermarried with Isaac Benaw, Henry Kitchen, Hannah Kitchen, Sarah Kitchen, Edward Kitchen, and Abraham Kitchen, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to accept or refuse to accept No. 1 of the Real Estate of the said Richard Kitchen, deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

George Ziegler, Clerk.

Oct. 16. tc

3½ Cents per lb.

Will be given for RAGS at this Office.

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Whig.
TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.
No. II.

IN my first number I endeavored to trace the present disturbed state of society to the effort to place Gen. Jackson in the Presidential chair—to point out the influence of that infirmity of our nature which leads us to pay a blind devotion to military renown—to show from history the fatal effects of such devotion in all the ancient republics—and to remind you of the last solemn warning of Jefferson, elicited from him by the insatiation of his countrymen in relation to this military chieftain. I shall now proceed to present other views on this interesting subject. The question forcibly suggests itself, what corresponding benefit, for all the mischiefs produced by the attempt to elect Jackson, is hoped for, should the attempt succeed? for if no benefit is expected, can there be a greater folly, to say the least, than to disturb the quiet of ten millions of people for the degrading purposes of paying homage to a successful soldier? The mere name of a man who shall be president is an insignificant object. The importance of the question, who shall fill the office, consists, not in the name, but in the qualifications of the man, moral and intellectual—in the pledge already given by the individual, that he will faithfully and wisely administer its high functions—and what in a general view will be the effect of the election of this or that individual on the interests of the Republic. These are the considerations which every unprejudiced mind should examine before a decision is made.

Even some of his active partisans admit, that they support him not from principle, but from hostility to Mr. Adams. Can there be a doubt that a majority of the American people always have been, and now are, opposed to his election?—and that if he succeeded in this second attempt, it would not be because he is deemed worthy of the appointment, but because Adams is thought unworthy?—Why is it that so large a portion of the people who acknowledge the unfitness and incompetency of Jackson, still unite in supporting him? Are we indeed so destitute of citizens capable of filling the office, that we submit to the clamorous dictation of a few individuals who arrogantly proclaim that Jackson must be the only competitor to the present incumbent, and who denounce as a traitor or intriguer every citizen who is independent enough to inquire, whether we are really reduced so low as to be confined to the choice of two individuals? Whatever may be the reason, it seems to be irrevocably fixed, that the contest will be between Adams and Jackson.

It becomes then the solemn duty of every freeman to compare, or to speak more correctly, to contrast their respective pretensions to our support. It may be, worth while to fix in the beginning of this inquiry, what are the proper qualifications for the first office in the gift of man. When these shall be established, it will be an easy matter to measure the respective merits of the candidates. But if we first select the man, and then erect a standard of merit, it will be fashioned from what he is, and not from what he should be. He who aspires to the presidency, should possess a character for integrity above suspicion. To a mind well endowed by nature, should be added cultivation—to cultivation, experience in political affairs, which can only be attained by long service in situations favorable to its acquirement. In public and in private life, he should have given proofs of his respect for the laws and constitution of his country—he should have shown himself under various circumstances master of himself, capable of subduing his passions to wholesome restraint, lest in some ungovernable paroxysm, he commit the peace of the nation, or offer violence to the constitution. In fine, it should be well ascertained that he had learned how to govern himself, before he is entrusted with the government of others.

Is there a reflecting man in this country, who will deny that these are indispensable qualifications in a candidate for the presidency? Before we hurry away to a decision, then, let us inquire which of the individuals, to whom our choice is confined, approaches nearest to the standard. In private life, a prudent man would not need advice to inquire into the qualifications of one whom he was about to employ in the management of his affairs. He would look for an agent among those, whose experience and capacity were suited to the duties to be performed—He would take care to select the best he could obtain. Is it not a species of treason against liberty itself, to be so solicitous about the selection of a pro-

perly qualified citizen to fill the Presidency, where, on his fitness, essentially depend the best interests of this great Republic? Let us then try the two candidates by the standard agreed upon.

To begin with Mr. Adams: His character for integrity, and all the moral qualities, has never been arraigned even by the bitterness of party. His worst enemies have not denied to him an intellect of the highest order, with an experience, the result of more than thirty years employment in the public service, in situations the most favorable for acquiring it, to which he was honorably called by Washington, and every succeeding President. Cool and deliberate, no instance has occurred either in his private or public life, of his committing an infraction of the law; he has been guilty of no insolent defiance of the instructions of his superiors. Having learned to govern himself, he may be safely entrusted with the government of others.

How will General Jackson abide a comparison with this character? I wish to speak of him not only without malice, but with all due respect. Were it not for his pretensions to an office, for which neither nature nor education designed him, and his election to which—however some others may have changed their opinions in that regard—I still think would be a curse to the country, I would gladly assist in holding the veil over his defects. But having undertaken to present a correct view to my fellow citizens of the existing state of affairs, I must perform the task, however painful. In doing so, however, I shall not go one step beyond the necessity of the occasion, to seek out the foibles and offences of General Jackson. I shall forbear to peep into the discussion of topics which belong rather to a moral than to a political tribunal, being unwilling to inflict pain by unpleasant references, unless they are imperiously demanded by considerations of public interest.

Here, then, is the portrait of General Jackson. Without education, without experience in political affairs, utterly ignorant of our international concerns, the regulation of which is the most prominent duty of the President, destitute of knowledge in the rights of individuals, or of the states as guaranteed by the constitution—and continually liable to the influence of the most turbulent of passions; which when roused, and they are easily roused, betray him into the most unwarrantable excesses. Is this picture too highly colored? Let us look at a few of the incidents of his life. I seek not to magnify—I am only executing justice: the smallest enumeration, therefore, that can answer the purposes of justice, shall suffice.

His assault upon Col. Benton, with design to assassination, as detailed in Benton's appeal to the public in 1813, which is yet uncontradicted, must satisfy every man that a more outrageous act was never committed in civilized society.—Suppose, fellow citizens, the same punishment had been awarded to more humble citizens, where now would be this candidate for the Presidency? If he escaped the penalties of the law from his power or influence, will you not only excuse him, but deem him worthy of an office designed, in its creation, for the best and wisest of mankind.

But some of you might say, we have nothing to do with his private character, let it be as irregular or as violent as it may: it is his public character which claims the meed of praise.—To that, then, let us refer. What man, having a respect for the rights and dignity of a state, can read without indignation, his insolent letter to Governor Rabun—his treatment of the Legislature of Louisiana, whose hall was surrounded by his troops to the exclusion of the members—his arrest of the Governor with a file of soldiery, who ignominiously dragged him along the streets of his own capital as a prisoner, while the tyrant threatened before the assembled multitude to hang him to "you tree," if he again incurred his displeasure.—This is the man now held up as the champion of State Rights! But let us proceed. The sedition law, though ratified by the whole authority of the Government, deservedly called down the vengeance of an indignant people on its authors:—yet the proclamation of Jackson, infinitely more severe against the liberty of the Press, is appealed to by his friends as a matter of commendation—nothing shall be published but what he approves! He banishes by a similar order a whole class of citizens:—one presumes to question its legality—the offender, a member of the Legislature, who had previously fought by his side in all his battles, is arrested and imprisoned, at a time too long after he himself had announced that the enemy had fled the country broken and destroyed. A Judge

of the federal court is applied to for a *habeas corpus* under oath—he issues it, as was his bounden duty; but the successful chieftain, far from yielding obedience to this mandate of the civil authority, arrests and imprisons the judge. The attorney of the United States, for endeavoring to vindicate the majesty of the law, shares the same fate. He does not hang them, it is true; but he banishes the judge, and places the other offenders under military surveillance. And when finally, on the restoration of peace, he is called to account for some of these violations of the law and the constitution, his friends proclaim him a paragon of excellence, because he did not let his partisans commit violence on the court taking cognizance of his outrages!

The enumeration of Jackson's improper public acts is as painful as it is tedious. I shall content myself with adverting to a few of the most prominent. In time of profound peace, he directs his subalterns to disregard any order, even from the President himself, without his sanction. He violated his positive orders in invading a neutral country, and thereby substantially exercised the high power of making war, which must inevitably have ensued, but for the weakness and pusillanimity of the insulted power. He acted the Dictator in putting to death Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and evinced an innate thirst for blood in hanging an Indian who had fallen into his hands by stratagem—justifying this bloody procedure, by avowing that the only mode of civilizing these unfortunate people was to exterminate them! He caused 200 of the militia of his own state to be ignominiously punished, six of them with death, against the positive law of the land, and under circumstances shocking to humanity. He decreed eight of the regular army to be shot, in a manner little less calculated than the fate of the militia men to excite our pity for the victims, and horror towards their executioner. He finally threatened to enter into the chamber of the National Senate, and cut off the ears of the members, for presuming to inquire into these things; and was prevented from carrying his threat into execution only by the stern patriotism and courage of Decatur.

These are facts which even the Nashville Committee have not denied; nor can they deny them. Read, then, and decide whether I have set down aught in malice, in attempting to delineate the unfitness of Jackson for the Presidency. Say, also, whether our Jefferson did him injustice, when he declared he had disregarded every order, and substituted his own ungovernable will for the law and the constitution.—On the contrary, was he not well justified in the expression of his fears, almost in his dying hour, that the support of such a man for the Presidency, indicated an incapacity in man for self-government? When you have maturely reflected on these views, you will be able to answer the question, which of the citizens in nomination best deserves your support.

A FARMER.

A friend, who rarely suffers any thing worthy of observation to pass unnoticed, observes, that having occasion to purchase a piece of coarse muslin a few days since, he had the curiosity to have it carefully measured and weighed; there were in it 32 yards, and it weighed 4 lbs.

The whole cost, 32 yds. at 12½,	\$4 00
Cost of 4 lbs. raw cotton, at 12½,	30
	\$3 50

It follows then, that if the cotton had been sent to Europe to be manufactured, the country would have received only fifty cents of the four dollars paid for the whole.

This year, the amount of raw cotton used in this country will be about 25,000 bales, of 500 lbs. each—50,000,000 lbs.—This exported, at 12½ cents per lb. amounts to \$7,500,000; but manufactured at home, even into the coarse article mentioned above, it amounts to \$60,000,000.

The Charter of the great East India Company, the most extensive monopoly in the world, will expire in 1851, and the mercantile interests of Great Britain, are now attempting to forestall public opinion, so as to prevent a renewal of its charter. It is probable that this question will create much excitement in that country, as it is impossible but the commercial class of the community will join the clamor against the continuance of the monopoly. To

The Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, have unanimously re-elected Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of that City.

Parisian Gaming.—Last year an individual, who had but a short time before arrived at the French capital in great affluence, died in extreme indig-

ence of a broken heart. This vicissitude of his fortune had been occasioned solely by play. He left a statement of his losses, and declared that certain persons whom he named, had employed fraudulent means for winning.—These gentry were, in consequence, lately put upon trial, when a full development took place of the "art of taking," by altered cards. They were sentenced to a fine, and 18 months' imprisonment. This, however, is but one case of punishment to the thousand of impunity.

FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, dated Aug. 30, to his friend in Boston.

"Two or three days ago there was some disturbance here at a funeral of M. Manuel, late Member of the French Chamber of Deputies. He was a distinguished Liberal, and of course obnoxious to the Government. All Liberals were invited to attend the funeral. Before 12 o'clock, the streets and every avenue to the place of the ceremony was crowded with people; when the procession was ready to move, the young men were determined to take the horses from the hearse and draw it by hand: a great number of soldiers having been previously ordered to the spot, attempted to prevent them, and drew their swords and charged on the people; the people, however, in their enthusiasm, prevailed, and the troops fell back. They then drew the car about three miles, crying 'down with the Gen d'Arms, vive Lafayette, (who was present) vive Lafitte,' &c. Just before they came to the graveyard, a larger body of troops, (I heard 2000,) came up and threatened to use the utmost force, if the young men did not desist. Lafayette and Lafitte persuaded them to yield to the authority, or it is thought that all Paris would have been in commotion, and serious consequences ensued. The Government seems alarmed at every thing that excites popular feeling. I had not an idea that the people were so unfriendly to the Bourbons, nor that the Bourbons were so easily alarmed, as I have reason to believe is the case."

ANOTHER ABDUCTION!

The Pennsylvania Gazette of Saturday week, says—Mr. Addison Elting, an account of whose mysterious disappearance from Mount Maria, in Wayne county, on the 25th ult. was published in several papers a few days since, is now in Philadelphia; and gives the following account of a most abominable outrage which he says has been perpetrated upon his person and liberty:

On the 25th ult. he left Bethany, his place of residence, in company with his wife, for the purpose of transacting business at Mount Maria, at which place he arrived the same evening. He left his wife, to go to a store in the neighborhood; on his way thither, he was accosted by a stranger, who inquired if his name was Elting; he answered in the affirmative. The stranger stated that he wished to see him that night, at a certain tavern, upon business of importance, relative to some contract upon the Hudson and Delaware canal, which Elting had some desire to engage in. He went to the store, and was detained there until about nine o'clock, when he set off to go to the tavern. On his way he had to cross a bridge.—When he got to the bridge, he saw two men leaning over the rail, who demanded if his name was Elting. He refused to give a direct answer; and was immediately seized. He exerted himself to get clear from them, and thinks he would have succeeded, but a third person came up, and struck a severe blow across the small of his back with a heavy stick, which disabled him from making any further resistance. He was then carried to a covered wagon, in which was a large box. In this box he was placed, and the wagon driven rapidly for a number of miles; they then halted, stripped him of his clothes, and put upon him a coarse suit. They travelled the whole, or nearly the whole of the night. He says he kicked against the side of the box, and hoisted and called for help until he was entirely exhausted. He demanded of his persecutors what he had done, why he was treated in the cruel manner in which they were treating him; their only reply was, "that they would convince him it was practicable to carry off Morgan, or any other person." He was desired to certify to the truth of Morgan's book, this he refused to do. The injuries he received when first assailed, his exertions to break open the box, the fear of his situation, want of food and rest, soon overpowered him, and he became too weak to offer further resistance. He was fed upon bread and water, at night he was taken out of the box in the woods, with his arms pinioned, and then again placed in the box. In this way he was kept for several days, without being washed or shaved, his only sustenance bread

and water, and without any bed or convenience for lying down, except in a reclining posture in the box. He was finally liberated on the night of the 16th inst. near Kensington, three miles from this city, probably 150 miles from where he was first taken. When released, he was set down in the road, and told where he was, and his own clothes put on him. He was very weak, and supposes he must have been an hour or two in getting to Kensington, where he was recognized, and in the situation above described. The box in which he was confined was close, and covered with cloth, so that he did not see day-light from the time he was seized, until the morning of the 17th. They moved about a good deal, but he is unable to say in what direction.

A multitude of minute particulars were stated, but the foregoing is the substance, as related to us, personally, by Mr. Elting himself. He is a cabinet-maker by trade, about 35 years of age, and reported to be a very respectable and intelligent man, which his appearance strongly corroborates.

We offer no opinion of our own, upon this very novel and mysterious affair. That Elting disappeared, and has been missing, as stated, there is no doubt; and he certainly appears to be worthy of credit.

Melancholy Death.—Mr. Henry Mundy, the master of the schooner Wood-duck, and a man named Monroe from Whitby, were crossing the Niagara between Fort George and Youngstown in a skiff loaded with furniture a few evenings ago, about half an hour before dusk. The skiff upset and the poor fellows got hold of it bottom uppermost. The surf was high, and it so happened that no boat was near to go to their aid. About a half an hour after, they were still to be seen clinging to the skiff, the boats of the Queenstown and Canada put off to their aid but it was too late—night had set in, the river was rough, and the skiff and the two men perished within a short distance of both shores. Our informant says it was a melancholy sight to see them in their perilous situation.—York, U. C. Colonial Adv.

West India Negro Whip.—One of these tremendous instruments of execution and torture, has during the last week, been put into our hands. The lash is six feet three inches long, its diameter at the large end is full five inches, from this it gradually diminishes in size to the other extremity; the thong is composed of a large size whip cord, well knotted. The handle is two feet four inches long, and is formed of a species of cane, the upper part of which, for about one half the length, has been split into pieces the size of small cord, being admirably calculated by its elasticity to give full effect to the terrible lash. Its whole appearance is most appalling, and would excite feelings of strong indignation in this country, if exercised even on a brute. This whip, we understand, is brought from a Dutch colony; but from the description given of those in use in our own colonies, we may fairly presume they are not less powerful.

Eng. Journ.

There is a farmer in the town of Louisville, in this county, who has had a harvest this year of more than 600 acres of produce. The following are some of the items:—upwards of 200 acres of wheat; 100 acres of rye; 80 acres of corn; 30 acres of potatoes; 60 acres of oats; 30 of peas, together with barley, &c. &c.—The number of men employed during harvest was 30; all the grain was very fine and well secured. This same farmer has 100 horses, which he is raising for market. There are several farmers at the West, who keep more stock and cattle and cut more hay, but we doubt if there are any who can boast of a greater harvest of grain.

St. Law, N. Y.

Canal Laborers Wanted.—The editors of the New York Statesman, have received a letter from De Witt Clinton, Jr. Engineer in Chief of the Juniata Canal, which states that four thousand laborers can find constant employment on the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The wages will be liberal.—The country is healthy and their pay punctual. The Canal is 47 miles in length and extends from Lewistown to the mouth of the Juniata. On the line of the Canal there is 13 lift-locks—40 public and farm bridges—50 culverts from 12 to 4 feet span—10 aqueducts—2 dams in the Juniata river, and a variety of other mechanical works. The Canal is contracted for in half mile sections, and the contractors have generally commenced work, and have commodious houses erected on the line for the accommodation of the laborers.

Many administrative meetings are held in Virginia.



The Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, OCT. 31.

A man who stated his name to be Scott, and had a family living 60 miles above Wheeling, Va. came to this place on the 21st inst. with five horses, which he was taking on to the city. He had a short distance from town, been thrown from his horse, and was somewhat injured by the fall. It, however, proved more serious than was anticipated, and he died on Monday last, at Mr. Newman's tavern, in this town.

Printers in the West, by publishing this notice, might convey the intelligence to his family. From his apparent trifling indisposition, serious consequences were not apprehended, until too late to make particular inquiries as to the residence of his family.

The following concludes the list of Representatives in our State Legislature:

- Bradford—C. Mathewson.
- Columbia—John M. Reynolds, C. Brobst.
- Greene—Barnet Whitlatch.
- Mercer—Thomas S. Cunningham.
- Somerset & Cambria—John Mathews, Geo. Pike.

The number of Federalists in both Houses, we believe is about 32.

The Lancaster Journal still dwells upon the result of our Election. The explanation we gave of the causes which led to it, has not satisfied him. To use his own words nearly—"the election in November, 1828, may convince" him, that he is not as near "the truth, as he imagines."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

During the last ten or fifteen days, a large number of citizens (two or three hundred it is said) have been awaiting in this city the result of their respective proposals for the numerous mail contracts which were to be given out by the Postmaster General at this time. The presence of such a body of respectable strangers has given to our city quite a Congressional appearance, and forcibly reminds us of the near approach of that season so interesting to the Metropolis. Respecting our recent visitors we have received the following communication with a request to publish it:

(Communicated.)

At Brown's Hotel, the numerous inmates, on the 17th inst. expressed a desire to call on and pay their respects to the President of the United States, and Secretary of State. They convened in their Long Room, and appointed as their Chairman, Asher Miner, Esq. of Chester, and as their Secretary, Charles G. Donald, Esq. of Northumberland county, Pa. A committee was then appointed, consisting of Judge Austin, of Ohio, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Miner, of Pa. to wait on the President and Secretary, to state the wishes of the Mail Contractors, and know at what hour it would be agreeable to receive their visit. The Committee were received with great politeness, and informed that the President and Secretary would be happy to see them at four o'clock. Directly after dinner, the visitors again convened at Brown's, and formed a procession, under the superintendence of Judge Austin, one of the committee, and proceeded in regular order, preceded by the elder members of the corps and the committee, with several couples of gentlemen from Ohio and Kentucky, from six feet to six feet six and seven inches in height, in the center, and amounting to about one hundred in number, to the office of Mr. Clay, who, after being introduced to the gentlemen, accompanied them to the house of the President, to whom they were individually introduced, and received with a cordial shake of the hand. The President conducted them through the different apartments, including the East room of the building, so celebrated for the story relative to its furniture; described the portraits and their painters, and indulged in that social feeling which so justly endears the magistrate of a free People to his constituents. The guests were then served with refreshments. The President drank the health of the contractors, and wished them success in their progress through Highways and Bye ways. The gentlemen took their leave of the President in the same manner in which they had met him, their introduction—again formed the procession, returned to Brown's, and dispersed, apparently well pleased with having united in a token of respect for their Chief Magistrate and his Secretary.

1 Member of the Committee.

We still observe that great disunion prevails amongst the leading politicians of Great-Britain. The administration is not certainly composed of adhesive materials. The Marquis of Lansdowne refused peremptorily to act with Mr. Herries, who has been appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. He tendered his resignation to the King, but it was refused; and the Marquis, on receiving it back, distinctly remarked, that it was a mere sense of duty, not any preference for the present aspect of affairs, or any agreement of opinion with the other prominent members of the cabinet, that induced him to retain his office. This coming from a whig, and a whig too of influence and distinction, broods nothing favorable to the permanency of that administration, which some writers denominate the political lever of Europe. The character of the Marquis of Lansdowne is not sufficiently appreciated—he is remarkably conscientious in all his public and private relations: he is professedly a religious man, and inspired with all the philanthropy, humility, and patriotism, of which an enlightened man, under such influences, is invariably possessed. Place-hunting is far beneath the views or the motives of the Marquis of Lansdowne. *Boston Evening Gaz.*

The Governor of Maine has issued his Proclamation, appointing Thursday the 19th day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. Governor Lincoln thus felicitously expresses himself on the occasion:

"Let us, he says, on that day, praise and thank God, that he has made a Revelation to man, inspired him with an understanding by which to comprehend its spirit, giving him the power of self-determination for its execution, & bestowed the best enjoyments in this life and the hope of felicity in the next, on those who imitate the purity and charity of his divine herald, Jesus Christ."

May we piously rejoice in the wisdom of our constitutions of government, which secure freedom of conscience, and keep open all the avenues of truth to every citizen.

Sensible of the benefits flowing from the moral government and physical principles of the universe, may we avoid insulting the goodness of its Author by any vice; and, while grateful for every blessing, may we meet the ills of life with that courage which shall prove our consciousness of the supreme wisdom and infinite perfection of the system to which we belong.

I recommend to the citizens of this State, in addition to religious exercises, to worship God by liberality of sentiment, and by open-handed beneficence—by instructing the ignorant, guiding the erring, and relieving the unfortunate—by aiding the poor and sick, going and doing good as the good Samaritan did, and teaching and practising the duty of kindness prescribed by a devout veneration of that Being who created every living thing, and saw that it was good."

Consumption.—An eminent physician in Vermont, says—"that from personal knowledge nineteen out of twenty cases of consumption in females originate in tight lacing." None of our fair readers believe it, says the Belknap Falls paper. You might as well attempt to put the tail of a live eel into curling paper, as to make them credit it."

From the National Intelligencer.
PRINCE WILLIAM Co. Va. }
Sept 26, 1826 }

Gentlemen:—Having recently witnessed the powerful effects of a little vegetable, apparently simple, in a case of formidable pulmonary disease, and wishing to make the facts as public as possible, I have to request you to permit me to do it, through the medium of your widely circulating paper.

A very respectable man, Joseph Haines, about 41 years old, formerly Post Master at Rock Hill, near Middleburg, Loudoun County, was for five years subject to distressing affections of the lungs. The first three years he had only periodical discharges of blood from them; but for the last two years he discharged large quantities both of blood and pus—frequently from half a pint to a pint of the former at a time, attended with a most harassing and suffocating cough. He was greatly reduced, and so far gone in what his friends thought consumption, that they entirely despaired of him, and abandoned all hopes of his ever being restored; as the ordinary remedies, and almost every thing that could be thought of, had been tried in vain.

Having been a patient of mine, as well as a particular friend, I could not view without the deepest sensibility, his deplorable condition, and had my self relinquished any hopes of his surviving. In this desperate situation he was advised to try the Liverwort, in the form of infusion, or a strong tea, to be

used cold, as a common drink. In less than ten days, he derived the most positive benefit, and in four or five weeks, every violent symptom had vanished. No cough, no expectoration or discharge of blood or matter—a fine appetite, general health much improved, gaining flesh and strength rapidly, and such a change in his whole appearance, as both astonished and delighted every friend he had. It has not been more than eight weeks since he commenced the use of the Liverwort, and although he might now dispense with it, yet he will continue it for weeks, or even for months, longer. He is not the only one that has experienced its salutary influences. There are several others in his neighborhood who have been laboring under breast complaints or pulmonary consumption, and who have been relieved by it.

I will now endeavor to describe the Liverwort in such a manner as shall enable the most common observer to trace and distinguish it. It grows mostly along the north sides of hills and mountains, and strong places—the leaves are small, frequently smaller, but seldom larger than a dollar—they are green and roundish, but deeply notched, so as to divide the leaf into three lobes, with a round slender stem, varying in length from about two inches to three or four; of a slight purple cast. This, as well as the leaf itself, is a little downy; but in addition to this, the leaf is beset with fine, short hairs, somewhat stiff. On chewing this, there is nothing remarkable in the taste, except a slight degree of pungency and astringency, which it imparts to the mouth after chewing it some time—the tea is rather pleasant than otherwise. Should its general application be attended with the same happy results that its partial exhibition has been, what an acquisition will it be to the Materia Medica of the U. States, and to the sufferers under a malady which affords one of the greatest outlets to human life! It was the opinion of Dr. Rush, one of the great luminaries in the Republic of Medicine, that there is a remedy for every physical evil, and time and science will probably realize it.

I have enclosed a leaf of the Liverwort, hoping that it may be convenient for you to have it represented in the Intelligencer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. P. HERFORD.

[The plant above described is so familiarly known, that we doubt whether any uncolored engraving of it would aid materially the diffusion of the knowledge of it. It is known to botanists by the name of *Hepatica triloba*, (a name derived, like the familiar name of it, from its peculiar appearance,) and grows on the shady & moist side of hills.]

Manufacturing Celerity.—In 1811, a gentleman made a bet of 1000 guineas, that he would have a coat made in the course of a single day, from the first process of shearing the sheep till its completion by the tailor. The wager was decided at Newbury, on the 25th of June in that year, by Mr. John Coxeter, of Greenham Mills, near that town. At five o'clock that morning, Sir John Throckmorton, Bart. presented two Southdown wedder sheep to Mr. Coxeter, and the sheep were shorn, the wool spun, yarn spooled, warped, loomed, and wove; and the cloth buried, milled, rowed, dried, sheared, and pressed, and put into the hands of the tailors by 4 o'clock that afternoon: and at twenty minutes past six, the coat, entirely finished, was presented by Mr. Coxeter to Sir John Throckmorton, who appeared with it before upwards of five thousand spectators who rent the air with acclamations at this remarkable instance of despatch.

English paper.
The London Morning Herald, in mentioning that in London and its vicinity the small pox had been committing great ravages, states that the chief agents in extending the pestilence were the lower class of surgeon apothecaries, who are induced by the temptation of five shillings a head to inoculate with the small pox, all the children that ignorant parents will bring them. In France and Germany, it is stated that the inoculation of the small pox virus is prohibited.

The horse Eclipse was sold at public auction on the race course at New York, on the 11th inst. to Mr. Bodlow, of Claverack, in that state, for \$8050.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Paxton, Mr. ISAAC ROBINSON, of Hamilton township, to Miss AGNES M. WILSON, daughter of James Wilson, Esq. of Millers-Town, Adams county.
On Thursday the 18th inst. by Jacob Smith, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH SPANGLER, of Adams county, to Miss ELIZABETH SAAM, daughter of Mr. Adam Saam, of Westmoreland county, Pa.

DIED.
At Lancaster, on the 20th inst. very suddenly, in the 54th year of his age, JOHN PASSMORE, Esq. Attorney at Law, formerly Mayor of that City, and one of its most respectable inhabitants.

In Twinsburg, Portage county, Ohio, on the 21st ult. MOSES and AARON WILCOX, aged about 50.

They, as we are informed, were Twin Brothers, born in Connecticut on the same day; they were married on the same day, their wives being sisters; they hoped to have experienced religion on the same day, and attached themselves to the same church; and on the same day they engaged in mercantile business together, at Middletown, and failed together; from thence they removed, and settled themselves together in this State, at a place which from them derived the name of Twinsburg; they were taken sick on the same day; continued sick the same length of time; they died the same day, and were buried in the same grave, and have left to their bereaved children the same rich inheritance of an unsullied moral and Christian character. *[Cleveland Herald.]*

WOOD.

THE Commissioners of Adams County, will receive PROPOSALS, in writing, on Tuesday the 27th of November next, for furnishing WOOD for the Court-house and Prison the ensuing year.

By Order of the Board,
D. HORNER, Clerk.

Oct. 30. td

Notice is hereby given TO THE CREDITORS OF JACOB WINROTT.

LATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, that the Subscribers will meet at the house of Mrs. M. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on Thursday the 15th of November next, for the purpose of making a FINAL DIVIDEND of the assets remaining in the hands of the Administrators of said deceased.

ALEX'R RUSSELL,
GEORGE KERR,
ROBERT SMITH, }
Oct. 31. td

Notice is hereby given To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Margaret Williamson,

LATE of the State of Ohio, dec'd, (formerly of Adams county, Pennsylvania.) viz.:—The children of Francis Cassat, deceased—David, Peter, Francis, Dennis, Bernard, Sarah, Maria, and Elizabeth; The children of David Cassat, deceased—Hannah, intermarried with Thomas B. Coleman, David, Sarah, and Isabella; The children of Peter Cassat, deceased—Susan, Peter, and Alexander; The children of Dennis Cassat, deceased—Robert, and Mary; Jacob Cassat; Ida Brinkerhoff; and Polly, intermarried with Peter Hulick—or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—that an INQUEST will be held, on Monday the 3d day of December next, on the premises, viz. the undivided half part of a Tract of Land, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jacob Cassat and others, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, to make partition of the said land to and among the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
Oct. 30, 1827. td

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 1st of December next, on the premises,

A Valuable FARM,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, William McGaughy and others, containing

237 ACRES,

more or less—about 60 of which are in good Timber. The improvements are a Stone Dwelling-house, and Log Barn, and other Out Buildings; an excellent Orchard, of different kinds of fruit; a well of good water near the door—and a spring near it. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown them by George Sheets residing thereon. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

MARY HEAGY.

Oct. 30. td
If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented, by Public Vendue, for one year, from the 1st of April next.

Those persons who have promised us WOOD in payment of their subscriptions, are requested to deliver it as early a day as possible. *[Sentinel Office, Oct. 30.]*



SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 19th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following REAL ESTATE, viz.:

A certain Tract of Land,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Hossler, George Lashells and others, containing 120 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a log Dwelling-house and Log Barn, with two Orchards.—ALSO,

A Half Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on Baltimore-street, adjoining lots of the heirs of Henry Hoke, Esq. deceased, and others, on which are erected a frame Dwelling-house, with a frame Kitchen.—ALSO,

A Half Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on Baltimore-street, adjoining said other Lot, on which is erected a one-story stone Dwelling-house, with a frame Shed.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate part in the borough of Gettysburg, and part in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of John Hoke, the heirs of Henry Hoke, Esq. deceased, and others, containing 7 Acres, more or less, on which is erected frame Stabling.—Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Wm. Cooper, deceased.—ALSO,

A certain Lot of Ground,

Situate on the south corner of the Diamond, in the town of Oxford, Berwick township, Adams county, on which are erected a large brick Dwelling-house, a Tavern-stand, a small house, and a building.—Seized and taken in execution as late the Estate of Wm. Sturgeon, deceased.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Yetts, Wm. Weidaw and others, containing 100 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story stone Dwelling-house, stone Kitchen, stone Spring-house, log Barn, log Dwelling-house, and log Stable.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Tobias Slattery.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel Showers, John Ritter and others, containing 286 Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Dwelling-houses, and log Barn.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of James Hall.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Geo. Wolford, the heirs of Peter Vandyke and others, containing 157 Acres, more or less, patented, on which are erected a log House and frame Barn.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Christian Lentz.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Sell, deceased, John Blocher and others, containing 52 1/2 Acres, more or less, on which are erected two log Dwelling-houses, log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Samuel M. Reed.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Snyder and others, containing 30 Acres, more or less.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Frederick Horn and others, containing 4 Acres, more or less.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Michael Snyder. PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
Oct. 30th, 1827. td

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed the Fourth Monday of November next, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when & where you may attend if you think proper. *John Overholtzer.*

Oct. 30. td

ALL KINDS OF
BLANKS
For Sale at this Printing Office.

